Herald Special Report from Havana.

Four Persons Captured and Charged with the Crime.

Names and Description of the Prisoners.

Important Concession by the Spanish Government for Their Detention.

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch . to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Cuba :-

HAVANA, March 21, 1873.

Byron or Warren, alias A. Bidwell, pretending to be a native of Chicago, with an American passport, issued by the State Department at Washington; his wife, an English woman, and Harry Noyes, or Nunn, travelling with the former as a servant, who arrived here last Saturday on board the French steamer from St. Nazaire, were arrested yesterday at the Hotel Telegrafo through the efforts of the British Consul General, who had been previously instructed by telegrams to be on the lookout, as these parties would probably arrive here on their way to Mexico, and were confederates of a gang of forgers on the Bank of England.

THEIR PRESENT LOCATION AND PERSONAL LOCKS. Warren and Noyes, or Nunn, are confined at the military barracks and deprived of all intercourse. The wife is under surveillance at the hotel. Warren is about thirty-four years of age. His appearance is not prepossessing. The wife is about twenty years old, good looking, with abundance of golden hair. Their baggage has been examined. Nothing criminating was found, except a notebook with some leaves torn out.

MARITAL CAUTION -IS IT CONJUGAL OR CRIMI-

Bidwell, when arrested, turned to his wife, saying, "Don't you say a word about who you are, what you are, where you are from or anything about us." After uttering the foregoing he was stopped from further conversa-BIDWELL'S PART IN THE OPERATION.

Bidwell is supposed to be the principal operator in the frauds on the Bank of England, and answers to the description telegraphed by the London police. Travelling with an American passport, he went through France into Spain and reached Santander,

LEGAL CONCESSION BY THE SPANISH GOVERN

Havana.

where he embarked on the French steamer for

There is no extradition treaty between Spain and England, but the Captain General has received instructions from Madrid authorzing him to act as if a treaty existed. The authorities will send the whole party back to A detective is expected here from England soon to identify and take charge of the pris-

TESTIMONY FOR USE AT THE TRIAL A It is stated that the confessions of the confederate now under arrest in London, fully implicate Bidwell in the forgeries.

British Government Claim for McDonnell's Extradition from New York. Lonpon, March 21, 1873.
The steamship Celtic, which sailed from Liver-

spector Webb, of the London police force. He has with him the extradition papers to secure the return to England of George McDonnell, who was arrested at New York yesterday on the charge of being one of the Bank of England forgers.

FRANCE.

Flow of Bullion to the Bank-War Supplies for Spain Prohibited.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, March 21, 1873.

. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 500,000 france during the past week. NEUTRALITY ORDER TOWARDS THE SPANISH BEL-LIGERENTS.

The government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of war materials from France to

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Dread of a Mohammedan Invasion of North China-An Invisible Divinity in Allegiance to the Crown-Universal Toleration in Japan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21, 1873. . The steamship Alaska, from Hong Kong via Yoka-hama, arrived here to-day. She brings advices from the former to February 12; from the latter, to February 24. Great apprehension is felt of a Mohammedan in-

Vasion of Northern China.

A special edict tolerating Christianity through-

out Japan has been promulgated, and it is determined to throw open the whole country to foreigners. The government is endeavoring to form a code based upon the European system. The Grand Lama of Thibet professes aliegiance

to the young Emperor of China.

The Grand Duke Alexis sailed from Hong Kong

COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY. A Universal Exhibition is to be held in Japan, probably at Jeddo, within the next four years.

WRECK.
The clipper ship Serica, engaged in the tea trade, has been wrecked near Puraceles. Out of a crew of twenty-nine, including the captain, only one man was saved. All hands at first escaped on raft which four days afterwards went to pieces.

The British brig Bessie Scaright foundered at sea
mear Nagasaki. No lives were lost.

DEATH OF A TURKISH CONSUL.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1873. The death of William Grange, the Turkish Consul at this port, is announced in the city papers this

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES | THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The Geneva Arbitration and Its Principle of The Modocs Surrounded by Maritime Law Under Debate.

The Three Bules Eliminated from the Treaty of Washington-What Is Feared from Their Operation-Cabinet Defence of the Tribunal Conclusion-Disraeli's Idea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 21, 1873, In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy moved an address to the Crown, praying that the government be instructed to dissent from the three international rules adopted by the Court of Arbitration at Geneva.

support of his motion, declared that in making it he had no party object in view, nor did he intend to cast the slightest imputation on the fairness o the arbitrators. The disclaimer was received

Right Hon. Mr. Forster opposed the motion because it practically called for a vote of censure on the arbitrators who adopted the rules. These rules affected the United States as much as they did England. No other nation was interested. If England objects to them now it will appear as if we were smarting under the sense of having to pay the compensation awarded, and united action of America and England hereafter, in case of war with or between other Powers, would be impos

Mr. Vernon Harcourt spoke strongly in favor o the motion. He declared that the rules never held water. The best thing possible to do was to request the United States government to withdraw them and substitute others which, in the event of war, would not make neutrality intolerable.

Mr. William Rathbone, member for Liverpool, was opposed to disturbing the decision of the Geneva Board. He argued that the rules only re quired England to enforce her own laws. If they were repealed England's commerce would be ed forever in the very next war. He hoped the House would not reverse the government's just and statesmanlike policy.

Mr. Gregory, a conservative, sharply criticised the action of the Geneva Board in imposing dangerous liabilities on neutrals.

Mr. Samuel Laing spoke against the motion. Sir Stafford Northcote was disposed to favor it. He asked whether the government really accepted the ideas involved in these rules; if it did they

ought to be made law. The Attorney General, Sir J. Duke Coleridge, asked whether it was wise and dignified to pass such an opinion as the right honorable gentleman's the arbitrators whom the country through Parliament had thanked for their services. He contin ied :-- "We must submit to the award made at Geneva. We had better hold our tongues and pay the money." He confessed that it would be impossi ble to submit the rules to other Powers for adop tion without a distinct statement of the extent to which England consents to be bound thereby.

Mr. Disraeli was glad that the government in tended to come to some understanding with that of the United States in regard to these rules. He hoped they would do so speedily, and then the two governments could jointly lay the rules before the

other Powers for their consideration. Mr. Gladstone concurred in the view of the sublect taken by Mr. Disraeli. He believed the rules would lose their force if England alone submitted them to the Powers. The government's opinion was unchanged, and he assured the House that the matter had not and would not be neglected. The motion was then withdrawn and the debate

The Three Articles Incriminated by the English Opposition.

The Geneva Court of Arbitration, after reciting formidable and technical preface, sets forth the principle by which it was governed in concluding the Alabama claims award, in the following

words:—
Whereas, having regard to the fourth and seventh articles of the said treaty, the arbitrators are bound, under the terms of the said sixth article, "in deciding the matters submitted to them to be governed by the three rules therein specified and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitraters shall determine to have been applicable to the case."

WHAT THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON SAYS. The sixth article of the Treaty of Washington

reads as follows:—

Art. 6.—In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case.—Rules—A neutral government is bound, first, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also do use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or to carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use. Secondly, not to permit or suffer either beiligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the reaswal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men. Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and dutas. Her Britanton Majesty has commanded her fligh Commissioners and Pienipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in lorce at the time when the claims mentioned in article 1 arose, but that Her Majesty's government he two countries and of making satisfactory provisions for the future, agree that, in deciding the questions between the two countries and of making satisfactory provisions for the future, agree that, the deciding the questions between the two countries and of making satisfactory provisions for the future, agree that, the deciding the questions between the two countries and of making satisfactor

The seventh article of the Treaty of Washington

reads:—

Aut. 7.—The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may seem to it. The said refunds shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any set or omission, sailed to fulfil any of the duties set for the principle of international law not inconsistent with rinciple of international law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as te each of the such rules, and shall certify such fact as te each of the such vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States at Washington within twelve months after the date of the award. The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873. Captain Homer E. Blake has been ordered to duty at New York in connection with recruiting. Commander John Irwin has been detached from Commander John Irwin has been detached from the naval station at League Island and ordered to the command of the Sabine, relieving Commander Breese, who is ordered to the command of the Potomac. The orders to Commander Law to command the Potomac are revoked, and he is ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, Commander Weaver being placed on waiting orders.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, thanking him fer his very able, efficient and faithful administration of the Bureau of Steam Engineering during the four years just past, and assuring him of his personal esteem and friendship. W. W. Wood, having bean relieved of sea duty, has been confirmed as Mr. King's successor.

M'ENERY ADVISES RESISTANCE TO THE TAX COLLECTORS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1873. A brief letter signed "John McEnery, Governor of Louisiana," advises the organization of tax resistance associations throughout the State.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN FOURTEENTH

As Mr. Reed, of the Hoffman House, accompanied by his bookkeeper, was driving to the foot of Horatio street yesterday afternoon his horse took fright at the sight of a large two-wheeled truck, and, suddenly veering round, threw out the occupants of the vehicle. The horse ran through Fourteenth street, and, when near the French Theatro, struck Miss Mary Ann Maxwell and knocked her down. The unfortunate ladv anywived her injuries only half an hour.

PREPARING TO FIGHT.

Troops and Howitzers.

General Canby Carefully Posting the Soldiers.

Dyar Added as a Firebrand to the Peace Commission.

VAN BREMER'S RANCH, March 20, Via Yreka, Cal., March 21, 1873.

There has been considerable activity in camp during the past few days, and although the future movement of the troops is kept very quiet at headquarters I have just learned that the Lost River camp will be broken up on Saturday and the troops there moved into camp on the south-eastern shore of Tule Lake, about three and a half miles from Captain Jack's cave.

HOWITZERS BEING PLANTED NEAR JACK'S CAVE. Lientenant Chapin, of the Fourth artillery, leaves to-morrow for Lost River to take charge of the howitzers of that camp. Four twenty-four pound Cochon mortars arrived here vesterday and have been given in charge of Major Evan Thomas, of the Fourth artillery, who will be assisted by Lieuten ant Cranston, of Battery M. of the same regiment, The troops from Dorris' and this camp will probably move about Monday or Tuesday and take up position at the southwest of Tule Lake, close to the bluffs, about two and a half miles distant from Jack's cave.

RECONNOITRING IN THE LAVA BEDS. I am going to-morrow on General Gillem's staff on a reconnoissance with two troops of the First cavalry. We shall probably go to the lava beds and return the same evening.

A MODOC ENRMY ON THE NEW COMMISSION. The Indian Bureau have just put a clincher of their peace policy by the appointment of Mr. Dyar. Indian Agent for Oregon, on the Peace Commis sion in the place of Odeneal, who has been ex cused. Dyar is the man who scared fifteen of these Modocs out of a year's growth, and sent them back to fight when they were on their way to a reservation.

APACHES MURDER AND HORRIBLY MUTI-LATE TWO SETTLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1873. On the 11th of March the Apaches murdered Augustus Swain and James McDonald, near Wickenberg, Arizona. Their bodies were horribly muti-lated. Mr. Swain was one of the first settiers, and, for a long time, was a government guide.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Governor Dix and the State Comptroller Like the Charter Amendments-The Committee Tired of the Bill-Comptroller Green Again to Figure Up-The Senate Committee on Erie.

ALBANY, March 21, 1878. The charter has not yet ceased to be the sensa-tion of the day. Governor Dix to-day inquired just what was the status of the present twenty seventh section (recently the twenty-fifth), and on being enlightened as to its provisions, said tha He said nothing as to the merits or demerits of the amended charter as a Whole. The State Comptroller also expressed approba-tion at the changes in the section spatches from citizens in New-York declaring that everybody is madder than before, and not a member of the committee seems entirely pleased with the amendment. The committeemen are, how ever, utterly worn out and glad enough to have ended their labors even in this unsatisfactory way As an evidence of the inane condition of mind to

which such continuous charter doses have reduced them, Woodin, who halls from the Twenty-fifth district, is said to refer to himself habitually now as "the Senator from the Twenty-fifth section."

Mr. Cook introduced a bill for the "promotion of the ends of justice in certain legal proceedings against the city and county of New York." It provides that in any suits brought by any newspaper designated by the Common Council to do advertising in 1869 or 1870, no logislation prior to the act amending the charter of said city, passed in 1871, shall be held as invalidating or impairing the right or power of the Common Council of said city to designate and employ corporation papers during the years 1869, 1870 and 1871; also that no defence in such suits shall be made on the ground of the failure, or want of appropriation, want of employment or undue or detective authorization, and all such suits shall be subject to the code of procedure the same as in case of private parties.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

REPORTED PAYORABLY.

In the Senate the Assembly Civil Rights bill, which secures to our colored brethren the first choice at all hotels and theatres, was reported favorably by Senator James Wood's Judiciary Committee.

The bill in relation to the salaries of cierks of the

mittee.

The bill in relation to the salaries of clerks of the Marine Court was amended so as to couffre the clerks already appointed and giving to the Court the power to appoint all other necessary omcers, subject only to the confirmation of the Board of Supervisors, who shall fix their squaries. It was thus reported.

Board of Supervisors, who shall fix their sgiaries. It was thus reported.

The National Academy of Design bill was discussed and progressed in Committee of the Whole.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE WOODER PAVEMENT.

Senator Woodin introduced a resolution calling on Comptroller Green to present within five days a copy of the contract for paving Seventh avenue, from Fourteenth street to Flity-ninth street, or any part thereof, with wooden pavement, the testimony regarding it taken before the Commissioners, whether judgment was recovered against the city in relation to it, the amount of such recovery, whether such judgment was represented before such Commissioners and, if said action was tried, when and before what Judge, and who acted as plaintiff in such action.

The Senator has received information of some irregularity in the matter of this contract, and proposes to find out about it. The numerous inquiries directed at the Comptroller hitherto have been replied to somewhat evasively, and this one may receive the same treatment, but if it does he will find that the Senate will take him in hand in a way that he won't relish.

EXTENDING DESIROSSES STREET.

A bill to alter the map of New York city, by extending Desirosses street in a prolongation of its present line eastward, was introduced by Senator Benedies.

THE SENATE ERIE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,

Besediet.

THE SENATE ERIE INVESTIGATING COMMITTER, of which Woodin is chairman, will not at presented any meetings, the city charter demanding a the attention of its chairman. It is probable, a the present Assembly committee seems to be going over the same ground, that the committe will, is deed, drop the subject and hold no meeting at all.

SUICIDE OF A UNITED STATES ASSESSOR. EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 21, 1873. Judge Joseph G. Bowman, formerly a United States Assessor for the First Indiana district, committed suicide at Vincennes by stabbing himself with a carving knife. Illness had unsettled his

CASHIER BAVAGE INDICTED.

Boston, March 21, 1872. The Grand Jury have indicted John Savage, Jr., late cashier of the Lockmere National Bank, for embezzing \$14,000 of its funds.

A NEW ORLEANS STEAMER MISSING.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1873. The British steamship Mexican, frem Jamaics on the 28th ult., via Vera Cruz for New Orleans, has not been heard from since she left Jamaics. The agents think she was detained probably nine days off Vera Cruz by northers and may reach here by the 26th inst.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, March 20, 1873.

Sugar weak; buyers demand a reduction. Exchange—
On the United States, 60 days, currency, 15 a 125; per cent
premium; do., 80 days, gold, 305; a 31 per cent premium; do., 80 days, gold, 305; a 31 per cent premium; on. 80 days, gold, 20; a 33 per cent premium; on Londo., short sight, gold, 32½ a 33 per cent premium; on London, 45 a 45 per cent premium; on Paris, 23 a 25½ per

WASHINGTON.

Senator Casserly and the Bank of California.

CALDWELL'S CASE IN THE SENATE.

Florida Whistling for 90,000 Acres of Land.

TAKING ISSUE WITH THE TREASURY.

Collector Casey's Appointment Under Consideration-Nominations and Confirmstions of Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873. The Charges Against Senator Eugene

Casserly, of California. He is an official of more than Roman fortitude, not to say virtue, that can afford, in the light of recent events, to affect disregard of public sentiment and dely charges of political and official dishonesty coming up from the people and finding now assumed by Senator Casserly. It has been announced that the senior Senator from Cali-"will take no notice of the charges made against him to the effect that his election to the Senate was secured by the Bank of California, having made it a rule of his life," he says, "not to notice such attacks." The translation of this, it is alleged, is that Mr. Casserly is inspired by the confidence of intrenchment behind financial fortress, impregnable to attack even rom the august Senate of the United States, to wit, the Bank of California. There can be no doubt that Mr. Casserly, as well as his colleague, Mr. Sargent, on the principle that there no poli tics in business, find their mutual reason of being in the exigent interests of this monetary Colos sus of the Pacific coast. There has been from the beginning, among the masses of that State, a moral conviction that Mr. Casserly was the ambassador of the Bank of California near the national seat of government, and that Sargent, otherwise known as "Emgy" of that lik, was als created Senator by the same potential voice, to supplement Casserly's power and hold up his hands n the cause of his omnipotent creators and mas ters. Mr. Casserly's disregard of the forthcoming memorial certainly does not proceed from an indifference to the declarations of the press, or the allegations of a large portion of his constituency, but is, it is said, deeply based in his confidence in the potency of the aggregated capital and overmastering inbased in his fluence of the nabobs of the Bank of California, men like D. O. Mills, W. P. Ralston, Eugene Kelley Barron & Co., and B. F. Hastings and others, who have compassed the money power of the whole coast in their gripe and whose influence, ever exerted and never loosened, ramifies to the smallest business relations and the remotest localities of the Golden State. To those knowing to the facts truth of the syllogism is apparent United States Senator from California, could not be chosen in opposition to the will of the Bank of California, and, therefore, Mr. Casserly, who was elected four years ago to succeed John Conness owes his success to its intervention, and its preference of him is equally due to his unre mitting allegiance and subserviency in and out of season. A power that can secure the nomination of so essential a member of the Executive Cabinet as an Attorney General will find little difficulty in it sown balliwick. These charges, which were first made in pamphlet form immediately after Casserly's election and substantiated on his own authority by Volney E. Howard, an opponent of Mr. Casserly, are not the vague suspicions of a few or the vindicative givings out of Mr. Casserly's personal opponents. of California. Mr. Casserly, as a newspaper man has certainly not that imperial indifference to the sense of security lies in another direction. He believes, and has some reason for his fatth, that potential in the suppression of an investigation in the Senate, by the same token that it killed off an. elected him as soon as broached by auriferous dy namics. There has been no mitigation of that popular decree in California that declared fr. Casserly the creation of the great bank ing corporation four years ago, but at that time investigations were not the fashion and that Mohammedan fatalism, "What shall be, will be," was the rule. So Mr. Casserly has retained his seat for four years without interference from the people. But, encouraged by the possible and probnorial, with the body of charges and allegations was prepared, and on that the Senate will be con strained to take some action, should Mr. Casserly demand an investigation in the premises, or should

the charges resting upon him and tarnishing his The Debate on the Caldwell Case Con tinued-Zach Chandler Growling at

ne, with magnificent contempt above the compre

the existence of the many-voiced populace; and

serenely confident in the omnipotence of the Bank of California, serve out the fag end of his term with

The Caldwell debate occupied the greater part of the day in the Senate without any indication as to its limit. Senator Chandler prognosticated that the early part of next week would see the final disposal of the case. Senator Ferry, from Con-necticut, offered an amendment to expel Caldwell, which will come up in case the Morton reso-lution should fail. Senator Frelinghuysen made a comparatively short and very sensible speech, opposing Morton's resolution, but stigmatizing Caldwell's conduct very made one of the finest speeches of the session With a dignity approaching to grandeur he drew a terrible but true picture of the political demoral-ization in Kansas. He brushed away the vain sophistry of Conkling's argument in favor of Cald well like so much cobweb, and denounced with unsparing severity the beinous offence of the Kan-ass corruptionist. In conclusion he announced his intention to vote for Morton's resolution to unseat Caldwell. Stewart followed and rehashed the weak platitudes uttered by the previous speakers in favor of Caldwell. There was, however, very little attention paid to him, and when he conclude the Senate went into executive session on the nominations. Chandler is not contented when he hears Morton denouncing Caldwell for having used money to secure his election to the Senate, and he has reason to be indignant. Who knows so well as the chairman of the Congressional Re publican Committee how much hard cash this same Senator Morton made an earnest appeal for to be sent into Indiana to aid in securing his own re-elec-tion? Yet Morton prates about the purity of Senate rial elections, and Chandler sits grimly and listens.
What if he, some fine day, can no longer hold his peace, but hauls Morton over the coals?
Florida's Ninety Thousand Acres of Agricultural College Fund.

Pacts recently developed show some very ques tionable transactions relative to the disposal of the Fiorida Agricultural College scrip, amounting to ninety thousand acres. It seems that the scrip was delivered by the Interior Department in Jan-uary last to Gleason P. Lewis, of Ohio, on an order of ex-Lieutenant Governor Bloxham, of Florids, claiming to be lawfully empowered by the college for that purpose. Lewis has the scrip, but the State has received no money. The record in the Interior Department shows a very singular contract between Bioxham and Lewis. The scrip has not been formally assigned to Lewis by the college

trustees, yet Lewis holds the serrp by delivery. It is alleged that the State is liable to lose all benefit from the scrip by this transaction, and that neither Bloxham had legal authority to dispose of it nor had the Department the right to deliver it to any person except the party specified in the act of Congress. The matter has been referred to the

Attorney General for investigation.

Pennsylvania's Warwick Wisely Silent. Cameron intended yesterday to have pitched into Hamilton, of Maryland, for some recent criticisms on the recent election of Senator in Pennsylvania, but he slept over it and wisely decided to-day to

Taking Issue with the Treasury Depart ment. Mr. Wallace P. Groom, of New York, to-day de

manded payment, at the United States Treasury, of a one hundred dollar legal tender note in specie, or an interest bearing bond, or anything receivable for customs duties, and, payment being refused in either of these methods, he purposes having the greenback formally protested to-morrow, his main objects being to publicly attack the existing practice of purchasing five-twenty bonds which are not yet due with ever due greenbacks, and to illustrate the alleged need of providing government bonds that shall be interchangeable with greenbacks at the option of holders.

The Nomination of Collector Casey Under Collector Casey's name was brought up to-day in

executive session and went over under an objec-tion. With the exception of West and a few dis-

contented republicans the only opposition will come from those republicans who want offices for they can induce the President to buy them off by granting their requests. Appointments by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed Congressman J. P. C. Shanks, of Indians, Charles Marsh, of Nevada City, Cal., and Agent J. L. Burch. ard, of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, Cal.

to be commissioners, under a recent act of Congress, to appraise settlers' improvements on the Round Valley Reservation, and report where its northern boundary should be located. Messrs. Shanks and Marsh are allowed \$8 per day and ac tual expenses. Instructions, merely embodying the provisions of the law, will be prepared imme diately by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day :--

the Senate to-day:—

James E. Milstead, to be Collector of Customs at Yorktown, Va., and David Bushy, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Oregon.

Public Lands Officers—Joseph Fox, to be Receiver at Grand Island, Neb.; James R. Lafferty, to be Receiver at Dardonelle, Ark.; George W. Burchard, to be Receiver at Independence, Kansas; W. W. Martin, to be Register at Independence, Kansas; S. S. Tibbetts, to be. Register at Tallahassee, Fla.; James A. Shrigley, to be Register at Dardonelle, Ark.

Nominations Confirmed. Nominations Confirmed

The Senate in executive session to-day con firmed the following nominations: -

firmed the following nominations:—

Receivers of Public Moneys—Lewis Lewiston, at Duluth, Minn.; Joseph Fox, at Grand Island, Nob.; S. C. Wright, at Carson City, Nev. Nomination made to correct error in name, James C. Bradin, at Litchfield, Minn.

Registers at Land Offices—Simon L. Tibbetts, Tallahassee, Fis.; William H. Fellows, Duluth, Minn.; John P. Owens, Taylor's Falis, Minn.

Miscellaneous—Benjamin F. Greene, William H. Hendrickson and Edward S. Holden, to be Professors of Mathematics in the Navy; Lucius Garfield, Collector of Customs at Puget Sound; Joseph D. Pillow, Surveyor of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H. Postmasters—A. L. Christie, Nyack, N. Y.; D. C. Prisble, Morrisania, N. Y.; Elizabeth Z. Vanlew, Richmond, Vs.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of John M. Dunn to be United States Marshal for Dela Mothers, Save Your Children from Being bitten and disfigured by bedbugs and fleas, by an early and plentiful use of KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYEM, The large flasts are cheapest.

Nomination Rejected.

A .- The Best in the Market .- If You wast an elegant dress or business HAT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
OHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broad way, corner of Murray street. A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, of Fulton avenue and Boerus Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A Hat.—The "Subject of My Story," borrowing the language of Cassius, is the KNOX Spring style of Gentlemen's lists; it is complete in a chapter, a sentence and a word—"PERFECTION." Buy it at 212 Broadway, if you are down town; at the Prescott House, if more convenient, of at his splendid store under the Firth Avenue Hotel.

A Soul-Stirring Sermon by Dr. S. M. LANDIS, the celebrated agitator and Christian reformer of Philadelphia, will be delivered next Sunday, 8 P. M., at the Athensum, 885 Broadway.

ns, GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'L CATHOLICO; t very valuable medicine for complaints to which we m are subject. \$1 50 per bottle. Sold by druggists. GRAEFENBERG CO., 56 Reade street, N. Y. A .- Largest Clothing Store above Four-

teenth street. Men's, boy's and children's ready mad and to order. LOBDELL, TINSLEY & CO., Broadway corner of Twenty-eighth street. David's Spring Style of Hats for Gen-

Caution! Caution!-Boker's Bitters. Caution I Caution I.—Hoker's Bitters, and dealrous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the initiations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscruppleus individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatible and pleasant to every refined taste, and has solting of the apothecary shop. Buy only of respectable houses.

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